

No. 8114 號四上壹百壹千八第 日一廿月一十未癸光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 1883. 四拜禮 號十二月二十於曆年 [PRICE \$3 PER MONTH]

INTIMATIONS

CHINESE INSURANCE
LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be **CLOSED** from the 24th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

20th December, 1883. (23)

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st day of January, 1884, our **Business at Amoy** will be transferred to Messrs **RUSSELL & Co.** and conducted by them on their own account.

The office of our firm will be liquidated by **MR. FRANCIS CASS** or by **Mr. T. G. GOWLAND**, each of whom is authorised to sign accordingly.

J. C. ELLIES & Co.
Amoy, 19th December, 1883.

With reference to the above we hereby give notice that on and after the 1st day of January, 1884, the **Business of Messrs. J. C. ELLIES & Co.** at Amoy will be carried on by our firm on our account, and **MR. FRANCIS CASS** will be asked to leave the name of our firm, per procreation, from that date.

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1883. (22)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGBO, CHEFOO, NINGPOW, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YAMATOEN.)

The Company's Steamship

"JASON."

Captain Milligan, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at 10 P.M. P.M.

For Freight or Passages, apply to

December, 1883.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBE*, ADEN, SUE
MARSEILLES, AND ALSO FOR MUDI
TERRACENAN PORTS AND LONDON,
TRANSITANT AT MARSEILLES.

THE Company's Steamship
"TANANIS"
Commandant Wagnier, will be despatched
about TO-MORROW, the 21st instant,
DAYLIGHT.

For Freight, apply to
J. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

20th December, 1888. 123

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE VIA HOIHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"THALES"
Captain. Focock, will be despatched for the
about Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st instant,
DAYLIGHT, subject to the previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,

1889.

DOUGLAS LARABEE & CO., LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

"ALBAY."

Captain Goldard, will be despatched for to above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARABEE & Co.,
General Managers.

19th December, 1888. 123

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"KOWSHING."

Captain Webster, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

19th December, 1888. 123

FOR SWATOW.

THE Steamship

"ATALANTA."

Captain H. G. Duff, will be despatched for to above Port TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at Four P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARABEE & Co.,
General Managers.

19th December, 1888. 123

P.M.
 Weight or Passage apply

20th December, 1883. SIEMSEN & Co.
Agents. [23

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMOA."

Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the
above Ports on **SUNDAY**, the 23rd inst.

DOUGLAS L'APR

20th December, 1883. [23]
FOR SAIGON.
NINE French Steamship
 "VILLE DE LISBONNE."
 will be despatched for the above Port on
 about **SUNDAY**, the 23rd inst., at **NINE A.M.**
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KAMBERG & Co.,
 Agents.
 20th December, 1883. [23]
FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

ERA CHULA CHOM

Captain Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 2nd instant; at
 12.00 P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
 Agents,
 50th December, 1893. [230]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOE SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
 (Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NINGSWAN, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTZE).
 THE Company's Steamship
 "OLYMPUS,"
 Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd instant.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 19th December, 1893. [230]

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
 THE well-known BUSINESS of BROWN & JONES & Co., Undertakers, including STOCK-TRADE, &c.
 Apply to
GEORGE STAINFIELD,
 No. 6, Queen's Road East.
 19th December 1893. [230]

& Co. & Co. & Co.
 LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
 3rd December, 1888. [632

**PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDREYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.**

**SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.**

The Daily Press.

In another column we reproduce from the *Friend of China*, the organ of the Society for

smoking in the worst. The *Friend* says:—"The exact degree of the injuriousness of the drug is no essential part of our case," which is a casuistical expression designed to

view it supports. "Many of us here," it says, "who study all the evidence available, regard the opium vice as far more injurious than to [Mr. JOHNSON] seems to think it. We think that Dr. DUNCOMB is right in holding that medical men and missionaries who know the language and mix with the natives are more likely to know the truth than the merchants of Hongkong." Even this we cannot admit; but it is not only the evidence of the merchants of Hongkong that is opposed to that of Dr. DUNCOMB; we have also that of Dr. ARNOLD, the Colonial Surgeon, who must be regarded as an independent witness, and who, by his connection with the gael, has a better opportunity of observing the effect of opium smoking than any other man. Mr. JOHNSON, in his letter to Dr. DUNCOMB, said—"If, as you assert in a better part of your article, 'the result of opium smoking is inevitably the same, physical, moral, and financial ruin,' affecting a large portion of the population, it would be interesting to learn how it is possible that foreign merchants, brought by the necessity of their vocations into constant intercourse with some class or other of the adult male part of the population, see, as you say they do, but little of the effects of opium smoking. In this colony, at all events, the head-quarters of the opium trade, in which there is no prohibition against the practice of opium smoking, where there are naturally fewer restraints than elsewhere imposed upon the habit by Chinese public opinion, and where, if anywhere, the vice, if vice it necessarily must, prevails to excess—foreigners do not live in a seclusion apart, and their observation; as a body, of the effects of opium smoking is likely to be at least as accurate as that of any special class of foreigners upon the mainland." There is but little poverty indigenous in Hongkong, for the professional beggars one meets in the street are attracted here by the wealth of the place, and do not belong to it; there is, as Mr. JOHNSON remarks, no prohibition against opium smoking, the people have ample means to indulge in it, and the practice undoubtedly largely prevails, much more largely in all probability than amongst any other population of the same size on the mainland. Yet where in the colony are to be found the emaciated victims of the so-called vice, who, according to the Anti-Opium Society's case, ought to be met with on every hand? Surely if they exist they ought to be visible; but the fact remains that they are not visible, and while various missionary societies establish opium refuges on the mainland away from the light of public observation, here in Hongkong, where opium smoking is a common practice amongst the population, and where the working of a refuge would be intelligently watched by a large foreign community, not one of the societies has thought it necessary, or prudent to establish such an institution. What other conclusion is possible than that the medical missionaries in charge of hospitals in China are, as Dr. ARNOLD says, bamboozled by their opium patients? Opium smokers are subject to sickness as well as other men, but it does not follow that the sickness is ascribable to the opium any more than the sickness of a teetotaler is to be ascribed to his indulgence in water. It is not difficult, however, to see how the medical missionaries might be grossly misled by their patients on this point. Where doctors disagree it is proportionally difficult for a layman to decide, but we believe that all the symptoms described as those dependent upon opium smoking, or upon the deprivation of the drug after the habit has been acquired, might be attributed to other causes, as for instance the diarrhoea which figures in the reported cases; unfortunately many besides opium smokers are subject to diarrhoea. Dr. ARNOLD's testimony is more valuable than that of the witnesses on the other side in that the opium smokers who come under his observation in the gael do so compulsorily and not voluntarily; there is no system of selection, and they must be regarded as a fair "muster" of opium smokers in general; if anything, considering the men belong to the criminal class, one would expect to find them more abandoned to any vice in which they indulge than other people. Mr. CONQUESTON, writing to the Times on the subject, and referring to Dr. ARNOLD's report, says—"A flaw in the system of investigation generally is that criminal classes are dealt with, who cannot be taken as a fair example of the average Chinaman." So far from this being a flaw in the system it is its strong point, yet such is the weakness of the Anti-Opium Society's case that the *Friend* reproduces Mr. CONQUESTON's remarks with a few words of introduction in which it describes them as "pithy." The more correct description would have been "abundant." The *Friend* also, referring to the men who have smoked opium for thirty years mentioned by Mr. JOHNSON, says—"These are the survivors of thirty-years of opium smoking; how many who started with them, and even long after them, have fallen out of the way and died before their time? We put the question not rhetorically but seriously." How many non-smokers have fallen out by the way and died before their time? It is significant that whenever the *Friend* leaves declamation and descends to argument it drifts into absurdity.

The Portuguese gambut *Tamega*, Captain de Costa Cabral, left here yesterday for Macao.

H.M. gubant *Fly*, Commander John Hope, arrived here yesterday from Manila, via North Borneo.

We are informed (says the *Straits Times*) that a large fire was found on the 5th inst. in a pit at a place called Tanjong. The pit, which is about 25 feet deep, is one of those made by Chinamen for the purpose of catching the wild pigs which infest their plantations, and the owner was somewhat excited on finding it occupied by a large number of snakes. The mouth of the pit was immediately covered over with planks, and preparations are being made to bring the animal alive to Singapore.

It is proposed to have target practice with carbines at the Kowloon ranges for the Volunteers on Saturday afternoon if a sufficient number of men will signify their ability and willingness to attend, by signing a list to be sent to the Capt. Francis Macdonald at last evening's drill that if enough men were induced to sign another list to be circulated by the sergeants a target similar to that held a few weeks since at Kowloon will be placed.

A riot was quelled on Wednesday evening by a riotous crowd. Wednesday is Boxing Day and a holiday, so there should be no lack of signatures, and for Saturday also the master of the ship would be a good one to sign.

SUPREME COURT.

December 19th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS,
CHIEF JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF POSSESSION OF THE PROCEEDS OF A PIRATE.

Li Ahn and Ho Ayau, Chinamen, were charged with having been in possession of a quantity of property obtained by piracy.

The jury empaneled to try the case consisted of Messrs. J. C. Goss, J. C. Goss, J. H. Baker, F. de S. H. A. Danch, P. J. R. Buschman, and of G. T. Hopkins.

The Attorney-General, (Hon. E. O. Malloy,) appeared for the prosecution, and in opening the case he stated that the case was laid under a special Ordinance devised for the purpose of dealing with cases of piracy, which are of frequent occurrence in the waters of this colony. He stated that the case was laid under the Ordinance of 1885, which was one of being in possession of certain goods, knowing them to have been recently pirated. The goods in question were seen in the market here by a dealer who was accustomed to deal with the prisoners. He stated that the goods were of a kind which he had heard of and he believed from their appearance that they were the ones he should have received. He informed the jury that the goods were of a kind which the first had been unable to accommodate. The goods in question were seen in the market here by a dealer who was accustomed to deal with the prisoners. He stated that the goods were of a kind which he had heard of and he believed from their appearance that they were the ones he should have received. He informed the jury that the goods were of a kind which the first had been unable to accommodate.

The jury found the defendants guilty and sentenced them to six months' imprisonment.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

MARRIAGE STATUTES.

Li Ayau, coolie, was charged with stealing a pair of earrings from the person of a woman.

Mr. Maclean prosecuted for the Attorney-General.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. H. Chinnay, A. Woolley, J. H. Garrelle, E. A. de C. Cruz, A. J. do Rozario, C. P. Karkery, and G. F. Hahn.

The case was put to the effect that the defendant was walking upon the Praya when the prisoner came behind her and snatched her earrings. A cry of robbery was raised, and the man bolted. The jury found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

POLICE COURT.

19th December.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSON, R.M.

BEARING OF A FIRE-RESISTANCE PRACTICE.

Four Chinamen were brought before the court on a charge of having assembled Carl Wasyman, engineer to the Government Fire Brigade, and others to perform a fire-resistance practice on the premises of the Government Fire Brigade on the 18th inst.

Mr. Wasyman said he was out with the men on Friday at Kowloon, and had the engine at work alongside the new plant, playing the water on the fire.

The first defendant came on the wharf to look at the engine, and getting into the way, he got a little water on his jacket. This appeared to annoy him, and he began to quarrel with the men who were holding the hose, and pulled him away. Complainant told the man to go away, and instead shouted "ta" when 60 or 70 men came down and threw stones at the boat, men began hitting him. The first defendant then went to the engine and Complainant was about taking the man away when the first defendant and the others held hold of Sergeant Maxwell of the Fire Brigade, and tried to take the engine to the Government's assistance and took the first defendant to the station. The other defendants followed, and were also locked up there.

Sergeant Maxwell said he was the proprietor of the engine, and he was then the trouble occurred. The first defendant appeared to be about to throw one of the stones into the water, and he intervened, when the cry of "ta" was raised, and the men began throwing stones at the boat. The first defendant then went to the engine and Complainant was about taking the man away when the first defendant and the others held hold of Sergeant Maxwell of the Fire Brigade, and tried to take the engine to the Government's assistance and took the first defendant to the station. The other defendants followed, and were also locked up there.

LAZARUS FROM HIS PERSON.

Yung Ahn, coolie, was charged with unlawful possession of a quantity of property.

A looking watched the defendant and there was among a lot of sailors, who were the worst for liquor, and presently saw the prisoner run away. He then chased the man into a house, and saw him take a quantity of property from the man. The first defendant then went to the engine and Complainant was about taking the man away when the first defendant and the others held hold of Sergeant Maxwell of the Fire Brigade, and tried to take the engine to the Government's assistance and took the first defendant to the station. The other defendants followed, and were also locked up there.

AGGRAVATED AN OFFENSE.

Kong Poo Koo, fishmonger, was charged with an offence against the Markets Ordinance and was assaulting the police on the 18th inst.

The police officer who was assaulted was in the Third-street for hawking fresh fish, which is contrary to the Markets Ordinance, and was on the way to the Station with him when the prisoner assaulted him. The police officer was injured on the head when the constable was laid upon by about ten men, knocked down, beaten, his white and turban lost, and his uniform damaged. Two other constables were up and arrested the prisoner. The prisoner was then taken to the station and fined \$25, and ordered to pay \$8 for the loss and damage to the constable's outfit, and in default of payment he was sent to goal for six weeks.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

RETURNED FROM SUPREME COURT.

Fung Ahn, cook, was charged with stealing a gold earring from the person of a little girl named Mary Lafferty on the 18th inst.

The jury found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

doethouse about the work done, and sent back to be annually called by the Attorney-General.

The child is four years old, and is the daughter of a Chinese of Leafford, who is now playing with another little girl in the street when the prisoner, who was slandering by, came up and pulled out one of her earrings. She cried out because she was hurt, and because she had lost her earring, and the prisoner ran to her and ran away. Her mother said the child's ear was torn a little, and was bleeding. The prisoner then retreated, said he was playing with the child, and was not hurt.

This offence was that the child came into the shop where the defendant was employed and wanted some sweets; also became troublesome, and he became angry, and he snatched a grab at her hair. In so doing he accidentally pulled the earring from her ear; he believed his sleeve caught it. The child began to cry, and he picked up the earring and gave it her.

A shopman from the same shop, who was present, and the case was dismissed.

THE FOREIGN MERCHANTS IN CHINA.

We take the following article from the *Friend of China* 1:

The tion: F. Bilkley Johnston, partner in the leading mercantile firm of Hongkong, and member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, in a letter which we reprint, reproved our countrymen for their treatment of the merchants in China. He is blinded by his prejudice to the evils of opium. Mr. Johnston retorts that tens-thousands of the foreign merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that, on the contrary, they are enriched by its abolition. This information is not entirely new to us, but Dr. Dudgeon's slip of the pen and Dr. B. Johnston's public posture, have made a promising subject for our countrymen. He received the attention it deserves. Mr. Johnston's letter has set on thinking, as we have said, and has been before, upon the cause of the ruin of the Chinese, and the merchants in China, and our anti-opium movement, and the possibility of its removal. We desire to write on the topic in a candid and timely spirit, and hope that Mr. Johnston and his countrymen, which he believes will give our readers a patient reader.

We are told that the importation of opium into China has recently fallen into the hands of a few

men, who are Jews and Persians; and that our own countrymen, who are Jews and Persians, are the only ones who are

with the trade except the carriers of the drug in their steamers. This would be a mistake to conclude that this change alters the political

position of the Chinese, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

It is true that the opium trade is a great source of revenue to the Chinese Government, and that the merchants in China are ruined by the opium trade, and that the merchants in China are enriched by its abolition.

[illegible][illegible]

